

# SHAMROCK IS THE SECOND RACE BY 2 MINUTES 26 SECONDS CORRECTED TIME

British Challenger Led Always, Except for a Brief Period at the Start When Her Balloon Jib Topsail Fouled—In Fickle Wind the Shamrock Was Favored—If Sir Thomas' Yacht Wins Today's Race He Will Gain Possession of the America's Cup—Resolute Must Take Three Straight Races to Keep the Trophy on This Side of the Atlantic.

Sandy Hook, N. J., July 20.—Shamrock, British challenger for the America's cup, sailed home wing and wing to her second victory over the defender, Resolute, today and placed herself within striking distance of the coveted trophy. Tomorrow's race—if she wins it—will clinch the series for Shamrock. The British challenger, which has been straight to keep the famous cup on this side of the Atlantic.

Thrills Saved for Last 12 Miles. The thrills were all saved for the last twelve miles of the thirty mile race. Suddenly the breeze shifted along in a vagrant breeze. Shamrock steadily drawing away from her glistening white pursuer, until a challenger came to the fore. There she caught a freshening northwester and started up, breaking out her balloon jib topsail and spinning around the rounded sea in a wing and wing run home before the breeze.

Resolute was still floundering along in a near calm, more than a mile behind the stake. Suddenly the breeze struck her and the trim craft heeled over until her decks were awash. Started forward in pursuit. She seemed fairly to leap through the sea, flinging the white spray high above her foremast. She gained the mark in incredibly short time and swinging close to the buoy broke out her balloon and strained forward like a thoroughbred on the home stretch.

But a tricky breeze which had appeared to favor Shamrock from the start, had given the challenger a lead to be overcome. Resolute swept across the finish line at Ambrose Channel lightship nine minutes and 37 seconds ahead of Resolute—a victory by two minutes and 26 seconds after the hasty race, had been deducted.

Crew Congratulated. When she had crossed the finish line through the screaming fleet of spectator craft, Shamrock swung about and struck her back to water. Resolute came home. Hats waved and cheerleaders flattered congratulations to a Shamrock crew as they swept back through the fleet with her sails set.

No Actual Test Yet. Although Shamrock won today, Resolute's supporters insisted that fickle breezes had given victory to the challenger. Neither boat was favored, but an actual test of her sailing capabilities in the present series. Shamrock IV today—as argued the "pro-Resolute"—not only got most of the puffs of wind while Resolute drifted virtually becalmed, but had the wind shift so that Resolute's favorite windward leg was entirely eliminated.

The crowd that witnessed today's encounter was the smallest that had turned out for any of the three races. That was the usual quota of power yachts, destroyers and steamers, and the airplane fleet and solitary naval blimp soared overhead, but the smaller craft were not out in force. And many of the craft that did turn out for the race departed before the real race began, apparently believing the meet would prove a repetition of Saturday's "no race."

Shamrock tore her balloon jib topsail slightly on the home stretch but otherwise both craft came through in fine shape, and before the race was over the yards of the Shamrock were hoisted to the honor of the victor. The committee of the New York Yacht club announced tonight that the victory was won by Shamrock. The center will be over a thirty mile windward and leeward course. The committee stated that there would be no change in the arrangements and that the time allowance is expected to remain the same as today's.

Gentle Winds Forecast for Today. Gentle shifting winds, mostly southerly, with fair weather, was the weather bureau's forecast for the yacht race tomorrow. The regatta committee at noon today hesitated fifteen minutes and then decided that the westerly breeze would hold and hoisted signals for a reach south and east, a best about north, and another reach northeast by west.

Eight For Position Dull. The fight for position was rather dull as Skipper Adams made no effort to gain the lead and allowed Shamrock to cross as she pleased 25 seconds ahead, which extended Resolute's time with her time allowance at the finish to 7 minutes and 39 seconds. It looked like a very liberal margin for the defender, but it was found to be too small to give her the race.

The first fifteen minutes were featured by bungling sail-handling on Shamrock. The balloon jib refused to break out and finally when yanked, it fouled around the stay. Then a spinnaker was tried and found set poorly. Two or three other head sails were taken in. During these experiments Resolute walked right into the lead and it looked like a repetition of Saturday's contest.

Finally Burton settled down on a number 1 jib topsail set on a star from

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS

Bedouin tribes of Northern Mesopotamia formed a coalition against the French.

The Commercial Cable Co. has announced that a cable line has been restored with Trinidad.

Martial law was proclaimed in Czechoslovakia to prevent spread of bolshevik propaganda.

More than 50,000 arrests were made during the first six months of constitutional prohibition in New York.

Bar silver in London was unchanged at 100 ounces and unchanged at 99 1/2 cents in New York for domestic.

Italy is sending troops to the line of demarcation between Jugo-Slavia and Italy in order to prevent fresh disorders on the Dalmatian coast.

Six American and British officers, who were released by the Bolsheviks, arrived at Stockholm from Reval. They left immediately for Newcastle.

Governor Smith of New York announced that he was present at the annual commission and licensing committee.

After 15 weeks, the general strike in Waterbury, which demoralized commercial and industrial systems, ended in the return of hundreds of workers.

General Kang, commanding Chinese troops in Peking, is taking measures to protect the city against the Russian soldiers, the state department was advised.

The Brazilian Foreign Minister, Dr. Azevedo Marques, scoffed at rumors of possible international troubles in South America, arising out of Bolivia's unrest.

Dr. Talcott W. Williams, professor emeritus, former director of the Columbia School of Journalism, was chosen president of the American Oriental Society.

Horace Corson, former Pennsylvania fireman, while clammering in the Delaware River, off Diamond Beach, caught a big bivalve that contained a pearl estimated at \$500.

A Judson Young of Springfield and James Currie of Holyoke were bound over to the grand jury yesterday on the charge of larceny in connection with stock transactions.

It was officially announced at Warsaw that an American officer in charge of a train bearing medical supplies for combating typhus was captured by Soviet troops at Minsk.

Greek military operations in Eastern Thessaly were postponed until after the peace treaty was signed in hope that the Constantinople government agreed to cede Thessaly to Greece.

Alexander M. Howat, president, and other state officials of the United Mine Workers of America in Kansas, met today before the new Kansas industrial relations court or go to jail.

Vermont suffragists are reported ready to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court to declare illegal Governor Clement's veto of the suffrage bill passed by the Vermont legislature last year.

Admiral Benson declared that the tugboat, American line, between the Hamburg-American line and the American Ship and Commerce Corporation were not fully worked out as yet.

George A. Glynn, chairman of the New York State Republican Convention, at his home in Watkinson, N. Y., said it was probable the official state convention would name a state ticket.

Weavers in the Granite and Lincoln mills of the A. L. Sayles and Sons Co. in Pascoag, R. I., struck eight days after the settlement of a nine months' strike. There are 106 weavers in the walkout.

Lieutenant Brown and his mechanic, Sergeant Butcher, both of Fort Field, Fort Sill, Okla., were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their plane burst into flames seventy feet from the ground.

Suit as filed in the U. S. District Court, New York, against the steamship company, claiming damages for a loss said to be \$1,000,000 for the sinking of the U. S. Shipping Board steamer Lake Rampton.

A dirigible balloon, the D-1, belonging to the navy, and two balloons won by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. were destroyed by a loss estimated at \$100,000, by fire at Wingfoot Lake, Akron, Ohio.

William H. Wood, president of the American Woolen company, in a letter to Mayor William P. White of Lawrence, said that the company's mills would be reopened "as soon as a demand appears for our next season's goods."

At the opening session of the 18th annual convention of Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association at Asheville, the wood pulp situation, five-cent dailies, ten-cent Sunday editions and nine-cent paper, second-class postage, the newspaper supply and labor question was discussed.

HELD IN \$1,000, CHARGED WITH PROFITEERING IN POTATOES. Bridgeport, July 20.—Kalmann Goldberger, a produce merchant here, was held in afternoon by department of justice agents, charged with making an "unreasonable and excessive" profit in potatoes. He was arraigned before Commissioner H. J. Lavery and held in \$1,000 bond for later hearing. The warrant charges that Goldberger received \$11.25 a barrel on five carloads of potatoes, a sum much in excess of what he paid for them it is alleged.

FRENCH DEPUTIES VOTE CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT. Paris, July 20.—(By The A. P.) The chamber of deputies voted confidence in the government today, 420 against 152, after Premier Millerand had explained the Spa conference's decisions, discussed the Turkish, Syrian and German questions, and pledged France's aid to Poland in consequence of the bolshevik having "replied with unusual impertinence" to the ultimatum of Premier Lloyd George for an armistice.

## Asks Restriction of Coal Exports

Fuel Administrator Storow Says It Would Tend to Bring Coal Prices Back to Normal and Supply N. E.

New York, July 20.—The coal shortage in New England and other sections of the east can be relieved only by government restriction of exports, James J. Storow, fuel administrator for Massachusetts, told the special senate committee on reconstruction and production at the opening of the hearing here today.

"A reasonable" restriction on exports, Mr. Storow declared, would tend to bring coal prices back to normal and put a stop to profiteering. Methods similar to those followed by the British government, which "puts the protection of its own people above the interest of the exporter," he said, would promptly relieve the serious situation in New England, New York and other eastern states.

The situation in the east, he said, became serious following the railroad strike in April when after the removal of government control, exports from tidewater increased about 70 per cent. The large exports, he pointed out, are taking away from the east the coal that is needed by New England buyers are forced into Pennsylvania fields in competition with New York, New Jersey and other eastern states, thereby causing a shortage in the New England states.

The order of the interstate commerce commission, restricting the use of open top car equipment for coal transportation, did not help New England, he asserted, as to increase the supply is necessary there. The commission, Mr. Storow declared, should have put into effect an order restricting exports before issuing the open top order.

Exports of coal, he said, are being sent to the east, he said, in order to obtain a "kryckening" of prices, he told the committee. During the war the price was fixed at about \$3 a ton and 15 cents a ton was considered a fair normal profit, he said.

"Probably 80 per cent of the output of the eastern fields is being sold on contracts, most of them probably at \$4.50 or less," he said. "The price of coal is now from \$11 to \$14 a ton. Coal sold recently at \$23 in Boston harbor. This means that profits have increased on a basis of \$11.50 a ton, from 25 cents to \$12 a ton. The condition of the coal market is such that coal operators are taking excessive profits from the American people at the rate of at least \$350,000,000 a year, assuming that the price of coal is \$11 a ton. The output is being sold in the spot market."

Many customers who fully covered their year's requirements at normal prices of \$4 or \$4.50, he said, are unable now to find themselves able to obtain plenty of coal by paying \$11 or \$12 at the mine.

This means, Mr. Storow asserted, that thousands of cars of coal are being held in terminals and on sidings for reexportation by ship. The condition is so serious, he said, that a railroad official recently brought to the attention of the interstate commerce commission and stated that the practice ought to be discontinued in order to increase car supply.

The committee will continue its hearing tomorrow. G. E. McGee, state fuel administrator of Massachusetts, is expected to testify to conditions in that state.

Replying to a question of Senator Calder, Mr. Storow testified that while American concerns are paying high prices for foreign coal, the Egyptian coal fields are being operated with American coal.

The interstate commerce commission order, which was expected to cut off exports from the high cost of American coal, Mr. Storow declared, had been found worthless.

"As far as I know it hasn't cut off exports a single carload," he said.

He said that the high cost of England points shall be given a priority in the supply of cars," Mr. Storow testified, having been found in practice to "mean nothing."

BROTHERHOOD OFFICIALS NOT SATISFIED WITH AWARD. Chicago, July 20.—(By The A. P.) Whether the specter of a nationwide railway strike has been held by the \$500,000 award was increased granted today to more than 1,800,000 railroad employees tonight, the Brotherhood officials, after all-day conferences, made no attempt to conceal their disappointment that they did not get all of the billion dollar increase they asked in freight rates. However, in the absence of any talk of an immediate strike, the union officials would submit the award, probably without recommendation, to a referendum of the men.

A decision on the question will be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

## 21 Per Cent Award For Railroad Men

Nearly 2,000,000 Workers Benefit by Decision of Railway Labor Board—Brotherhood Officials Not Satisfied.

Chicago, July 20.—(By The A. P.)—The United States Railway Labor Board today awarded the nearly 2,000,000 organized railway workers wage increases totalling \$600,000,000.

The increase amounts to approximately 21 per cent of the present rates of pay. "The board assumes as the basis of this decision," the award says, "the continuance in full force and effect of the rules, working conditions and agreements in force under the authority of the United States Railway Administration."

"The intent of this decision is that the increase, except as otherwise stated, shall be added to the rates of compensation established by the United States Railway Administration."

Railroad officials have declared that any pay increase awarded the men must be followed by a corresponding increase in rates, and they plan, it is said, to file new tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission as soon as they can be prepared.

Whether the award as given will stave off the threat of a general railroad strike remains to be seen. The leaders of practically every one of the sixteen big railroad unions were present this morning when Judge R. M. Barton handed down the decision. They left immediately to present the award to 1,000 general chairmen who had gathered here to pass on its acceptability.

The union presidents refused to make any comment before the meeting. The award, they said, was a victory for the men, and they would stay in line, at least until a referendum vote could be taken. Nearly a month will be needed for the referendum.

The board's decision is retroactive to May 1. As the maximum increase granted any class was 15 cents an hour, or 20 cents a month, the highest back pay check due when the settlement is made August 1 will be \$91.80. The board provides that the back pay checks shall be made out separately, so that each man will receive the amount he receives from that source.

Seven things were taken into consideration in arriving at the award, the preamble of the board's announcement stated. They were: The scale paid for similar kind of work in other industries; the relation between wages and the cost of living; the hazards of the employment; training and skill required; the responsibility of the employer and the responsibility of the employee; and the responsibility of the employer and the responsibility of the employee.

Decision Not Unanimous. "Those persons who consider the rates determined on herein too high should be determined on the conditions of the award," the preamble of the board's announcement stated. "The award is not a gift, but a result of the responsibility of the employer and the responsibility of the employee."

The board has endeavored to fix such wages as will provide a decent living and secure for the children of the wage earners opportunities for education, and to remember that no class of Americans should receive preferred treatment and that the great mass of the people ultimately pay a great part of the increased cost of operation entailed by the increase in wages determined herein."

The decision, Chairman Barton explained, was not a unanimous one, some members dissenting on nearly every section of the award. The board, he said, was divided on each section with at least one member of the public group voting for each award.

Demands of the railroad men who struck last April and formed new unions are ignored by the board. No reference is made to the strikers or their demands. The board has refused to hear representations of the new unions, holding with the old brotherhoods that the men were already represented by the officials of the recognized unions.

In addition to the sixteen recognized brotherhoods, two other unions, the International Association of Railroad Supervisors and the American Train Dispatchers Association, are made a party to the decision. More than 40 railroads are specifically named as parties.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

The decision provides that in case of a dispute as to the interpretation of the decision, the question shall be referred to the board of directors, which will not require, however, that either side must accept the award.

## GEORGE H. WHITE SELECTED TO MANAGE COX'S CAMPAIGN

White, Former Congressman From Ohio, Also Replaces Edmund H. Moore, Who Had Declined Proffer of Management, as Ohio Member of Democratic National Committee, and Homer S. Cummings as Chairman—Democratic Presidential Nominee Charges Republicans Are Raising a Campaign Fund "Sufficient to Shock the Sensibilities"—Notification of Cox Scheduled for Saturday, August 7, at His Home, Hyde Park, New York.

Columbus, Ohio, July 20.—Selection of former Congressman George H. White of Marietta, Ohio, as chairman of the democratic national committee and manager of Governor Cox's campaign was foretold today when Mr. White announced he had been selected as the Ohio member of the committee to succeed Edmund H. Moore of Youngstown.

Despite the request of Governor Cox, Mr. Moore, earlier in the day, refused to be considered for the post because of pressing personal business. Mr. White's selection as Ohio member of the committee makes him eligible.

Governor Cox later announced that the sub-committee concerned with the selection of the chairman had decided to recommend the selection of Mr. White for the position.

After a conference between Governor Cox, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mr. White, it was announced that the tentative dates for the notification of the president and vice presidential candidates were: Governor Cox, Saturday, August 7, at his home, Hyde Park, New York.

Mr. Roosevelt, Monday, August 9, at his home at Hyde Park, New York.

In conformity with the recommendation of the sub-committee, the national committee unanimously elected George H. White of Marietta, Ohio, as its chairman.

COX CHARGES BIG CAMPAIGN FUND FOR REPUBLICANS. The republicans were raising a campaign fund "sufficient to shock the sensibilities" were made tonight by Governor Cox. Democratic presidential candidate, in an address to the democratic national committee which perfected organization for the campaign.

The democrats, Governor Cox declared, will make a full and complete investigation of campaign collections and expenditures and also will make frequent and detailed accounts of their finances. The democratic platform, he declared, is an "armistice" which will be paid in full, closing his address with a prediction for a November victory.

EDISON TELEGRAPH MESSAGE TO OLD TIME TELEGRAPHERS. New York, July 20.—Using a telegraph key for the first time in 18 years, Thomas A. Edison, today sent from Orange, N. J., to a committee of the Old Time Telegraphers and Historical Association here, a message to be inscribed on an imperishable phonograph disc to be placed in the association's archives as a record of his style of "sending."

The message, addressed to the "Telegraph fraternity," received by David Homer Bates, secretary of the United States Military Telegraph Corps, at Western Union headquarters, read:

"Amid the activities of a busy life full of excitements, hardships and joys, my thoughts of early association with my comrades of the dots and dashes have ever been a delight and pleasure to me. I consider it a great pleasure to record this tribute to my beginnings in telegraphy through the 'telegraph' and with it a God-speed to the fraternity throughout the world."

The last time Mr. Edison used a telegraph instrument was in 1901 when he sent a message to Chauncey M. Depew at the opening of the New York electrical exposition.

ARABS ARE DETERMINED TO RESIST FRENCH ADVANCE. London, July 20.—Persons arriving at Cairo from Damascus emphasize the determination of the Arabs to resist a French advance, as outlined in the French ultimatum to King Faisal of Syria, says a London Times dispatch from Cairo. The Times reported that the Arabs are determined to resist a French advance, as outlined in the French ultimatum to King Faisal of Syria, says a London Times dispatch from Cairo.

King Faisal is understood to be opposed to warfare, but presumably he is unable to control the people who have become wrought up over the ultimatum delivered by General Gouraud, the French commander.

The regular Syrian forces are estimated to number from twenty to thirty thousand and are under capable officers who were trained in Europe and have war experience.

PETROLEUM COMPANIES OWE MEXICAN GOVT 20,000,000 PESOS. Mexico City, July 19.—Petroleum companies owe the government 20,000,000 pesos which they have offered to pay if the government agrees to cancel the petroleum decrees promulgated by the late President Carranza, says Excelsior.

General Jacinto H. Trevino, secretary of industry, commerce and labor, is declared to have denied the fact that the government had accepted this proposition and would suspend enforcement of petroleum claims in the federal zone. He is quoted as saying that the Carranza decrees would not be suspended, even temporarily.

TO TEST RIGHT TO LIMIT LIQUOR PRESCRIPTIONS. New York, July 20.—The right of federal authorities to limit physicians to 100 liquor prescriptions blanks every 90 days will be tested by an order obtained in the federal district court here today directing Charles R. O'Connor, federal prohibition director for New York state, to show cause why he should not issue additional blanks to Dr. Melville A. Hays.

The order is returnable Thursday. Dr. Hays said he considers alcohol a necessary stimulant in treating some ailments, but he finds himself unable to secure prescription blanks from the prohibition director after using up his allotment.

SCHOOL FUND DEPARTMENT WITHOUT REAL ESTATE. Hartford, July 20.—For the first time in a hundred years and perhaps in its history the school fund department of the state of Connecticut finds itself without a single piece of real estate. In 1909 it had title to property valued at \$140,394. This it obtained through the foreclosure of mortgages located in the state.

The school fund department today has a total of \$1,000,000 in cash and securities. The principal is in the neighborhood of \$2,517,797.

LARGEST PURCHASE OF RADIUM EVER MADE. Albany, N. Y., July 20.—The purchase by the state of two and one quarter grains of radium, the largest commercial transaction of its kind ever made, and the first purchase of radium by any state for a purpose of social utility, was announced by Governor Smith today. The acquisition of the radium was made possible through an appropriation of \$225,000 by the 1919 legislature.

ARMED BANDITS GOT \$10,000 IN CASH IN NEW YORK. New York, July 20.—Three armed bandits held up the cashier of the Borden Condensed Milk Co. today in front of the company's office on the West Side and escaped with \$10,000 in cash.

THE BLOWUPS OF THE INDIANS SHOT AN ARROW 200 YARDS WITH WONDERFUL PRECISION.

THE BLOWUPS OF THE INDIANS SHOT AN ARROW 200 YARDS WITH WONDERFUL PRECISION.

THE BLOWUPS OF THE INDIANS SHOT AN ARROW 200 YARDS WITH WONDERFUL PRECISION.

THE BLOWUPS OF THE INDIANS SHOT AN ARROW 200 YARDS WITH WONDERFUL PRECISION.

THE BLOWUPS OF THE INDIANS SHOT AN ARROW 200 YARDS WITH WONDERFUL PRECISION.

THE BLOWUPS OF THE INDIANS SHOT AN ARROW 200 YARDS WITH WONDERFUL PRECISION.

THE BLOWUPS OF THE INDIANS SHOT AN ARROW 200 YARDS WITH WONDERFUL PRECISION.

THE BLOWUPS OF THE INDIANS SHOT AN ARROW 200 YARDS WITH WONDERFUL PRECISION.

THE BLOWUPS OF THE INDIANS SHOT AN ARROW 200 YARDS WITH WONDERFUL PRECISION.

THE BLOWUPS OF THE INDIANS SHOT AN ARROW